

Preliminary Analysis and Simulations of July 23rd Extended Anvil Case

Goal - To understand the evolution/lifecycle of cirrus anvils

– Role of mesoscale processes

- Deep convection microphysical input/outflow
- Ambient environmental conditions
- Convection-induced circulations

– Role of cloud-scale processes

- Particle sedimentation
- Cloud-scale circulations
- New particle generation/growth?
- Radiative processes

=> Impact on Radiative and UT Humidity fields

July 23rd Extended Anvil Case

Approach - Conduct high-resolution simulations of cirrus lifecycle

Tool - Cloud-resolving model w/ resolved ice microphysics, R.-F. Lin
(2-D model with 100-m resolution and bin microphysics/aerosol)

Validating Data - Cloud Ice Field

CRS (G.Heymsfield, L.Li, Z.Wang)no COSSIR

In-situ (A.Heymsfield and the Cloud Probers)

Validating Data - Cloud Dynamics

In-situ (B.Demoz, P.Bui, M.Poellot)

Validating Data - Cloud Optical Properties

CPL (M.McGill, D.Hlavka, W.Hart)

PDL (K.Sassen)

MAS/MODIS (S.Platnick, M.King)

GOES (P.Minnis et al)

July 23rd Extended Anvil Case

Initializing Data

Cloud Ice Field

CRS and EDOP (G.Heymsfield, L.Li, Z.Wang, L.Tian)

MM5 (R.F.-Lin, Y.Wang, A.Lare)

In-situ (A.Heymsfield and the Cloud Probers)

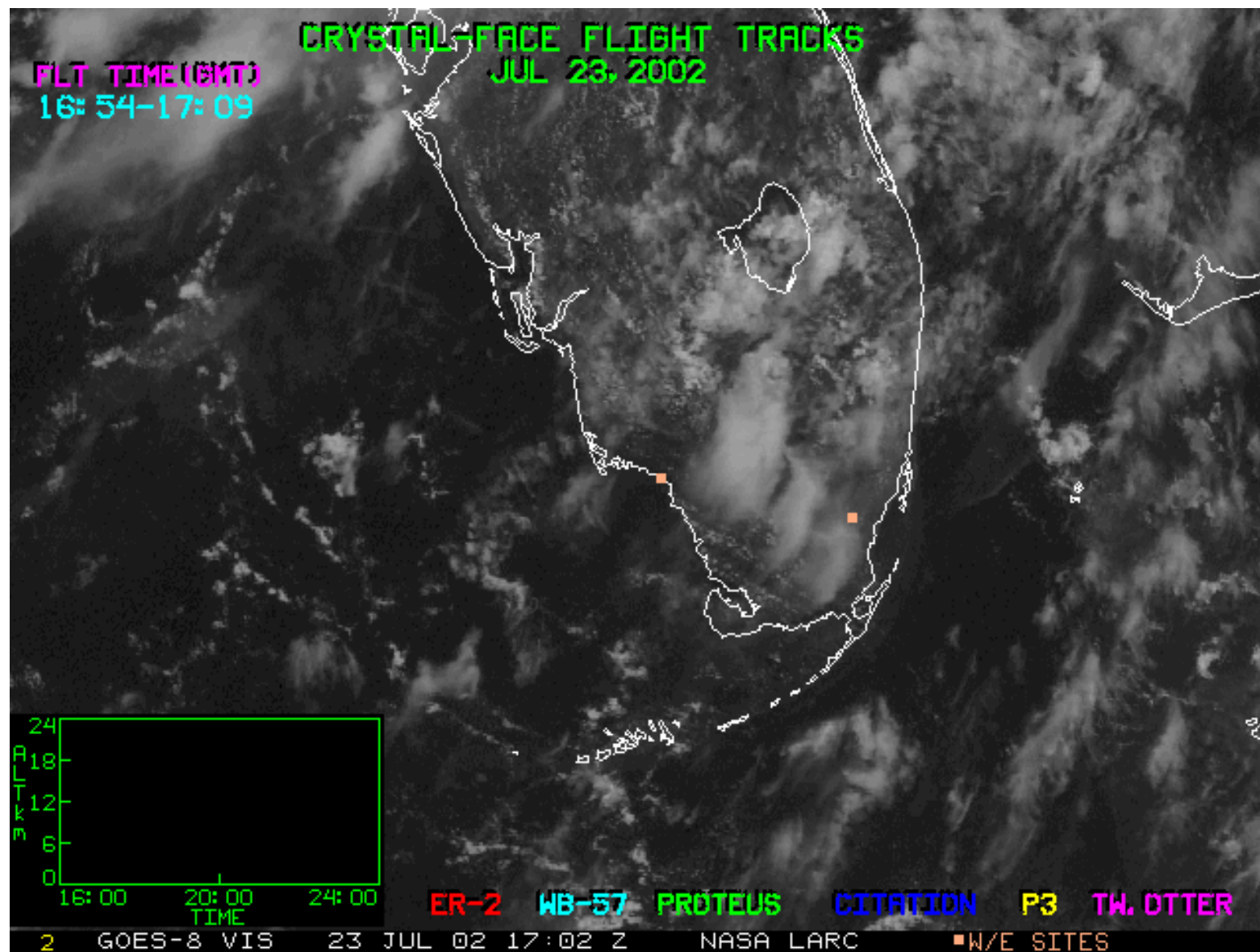
Environmental Data

NWS, CFU, PARCL, and ER-2 soundings
(J.Halverson, L.Miloshevich, B.Demoz, A.Lare)

MM5 and NWS Eta (R.-F.Lin, Y.Wang, A.Lare)

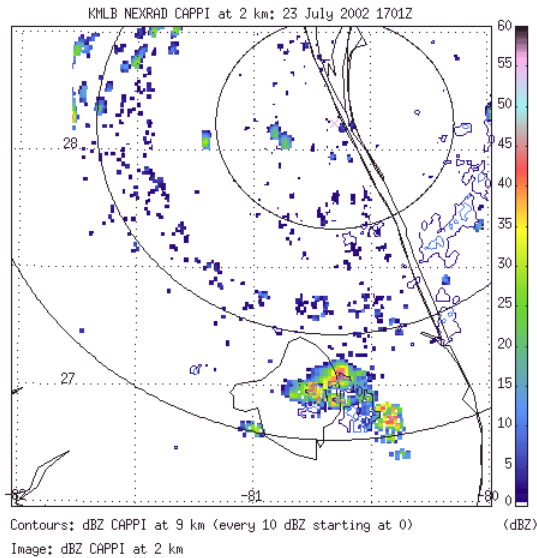
In-situ (B.Demoz, P.Bui, M.Poellot)

Meteorology/NEXRAD (J.Halverson, T.Rickenbach, A.Lare)

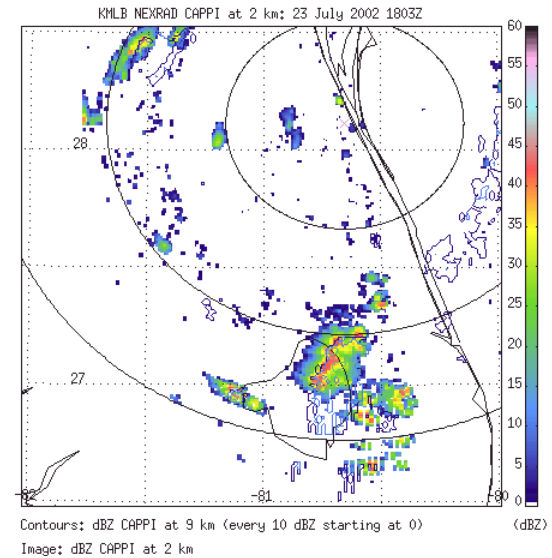


July 23rd: NEXRAD, 1700-2000 UTC

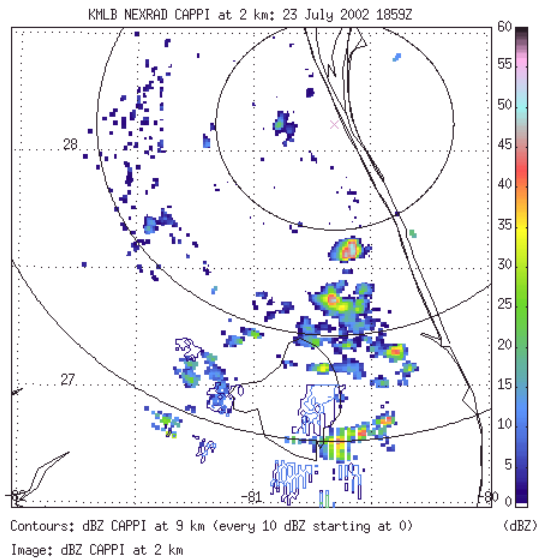
1700 UTC



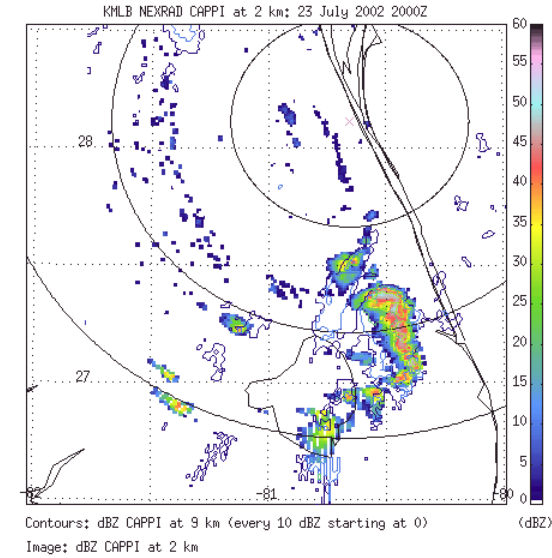
1800 UTC



1900 UTC

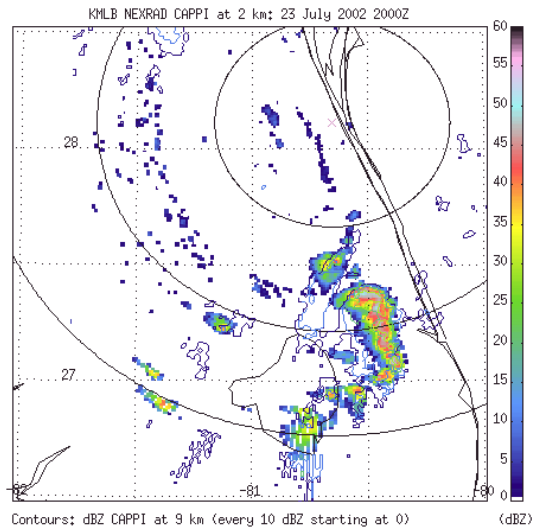


2000 UTC

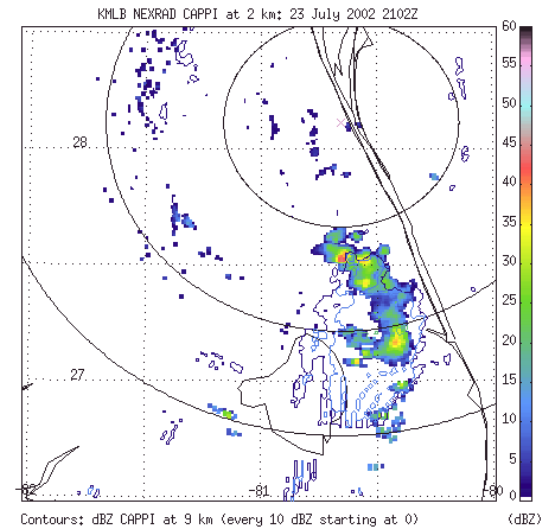


July 23rd: NEXRAD, 2000-2300 UTC

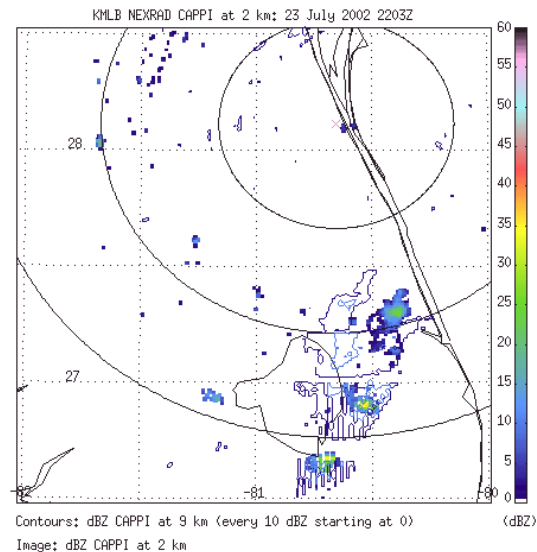
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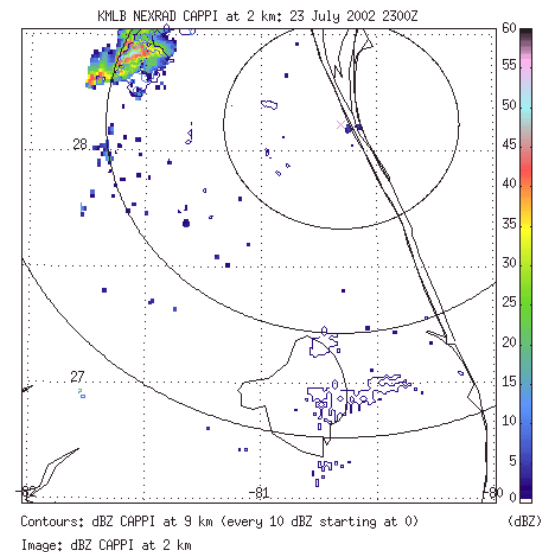
2100 UTC



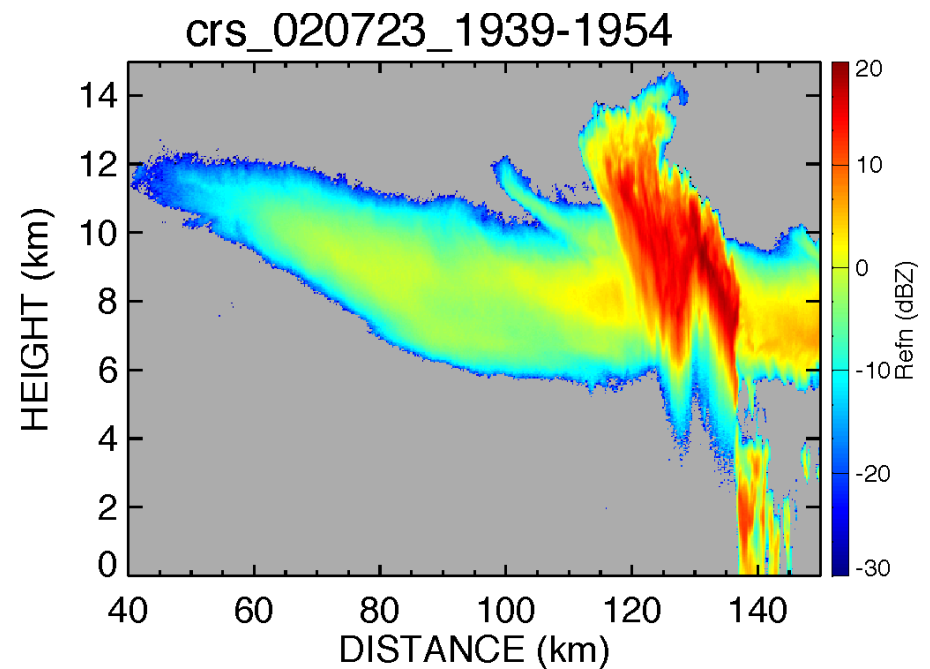
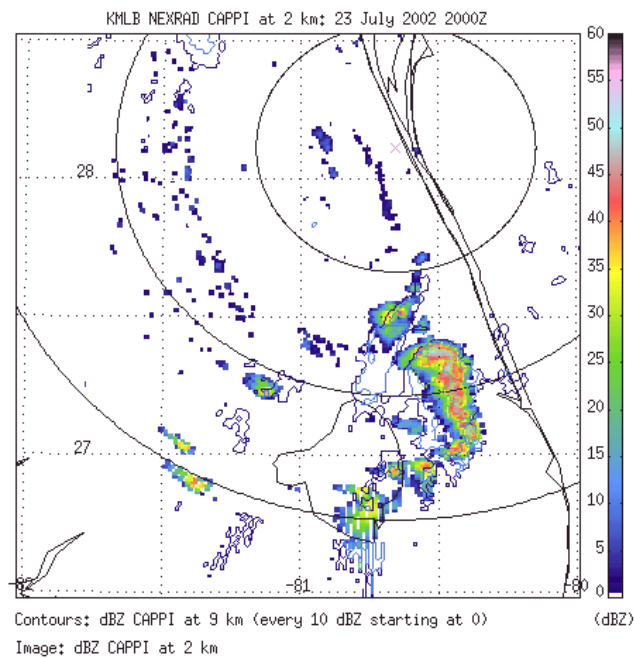
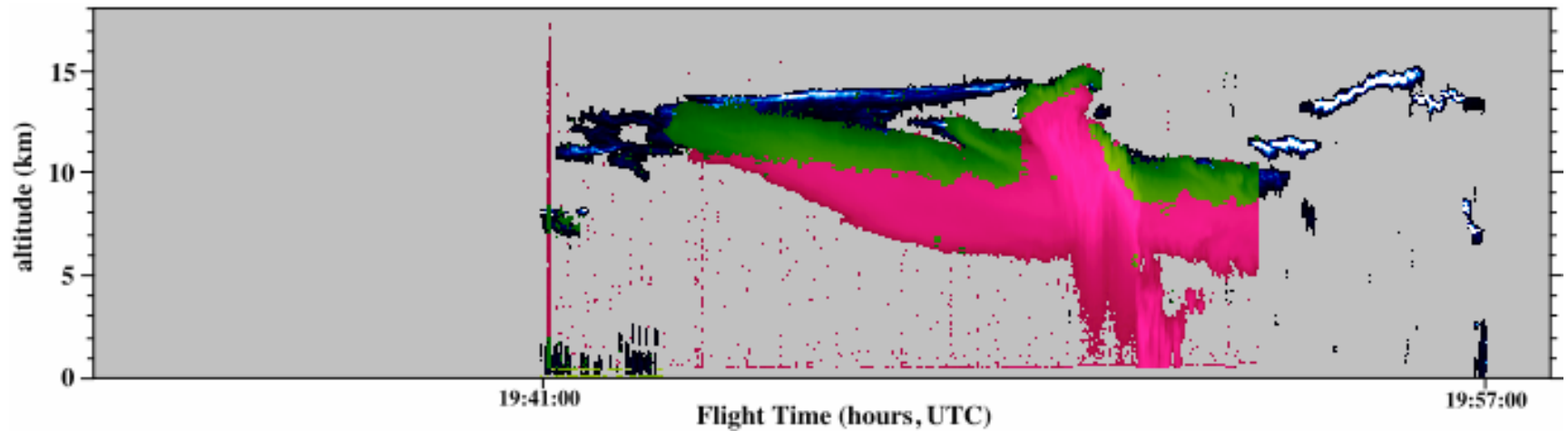
2200 UTC



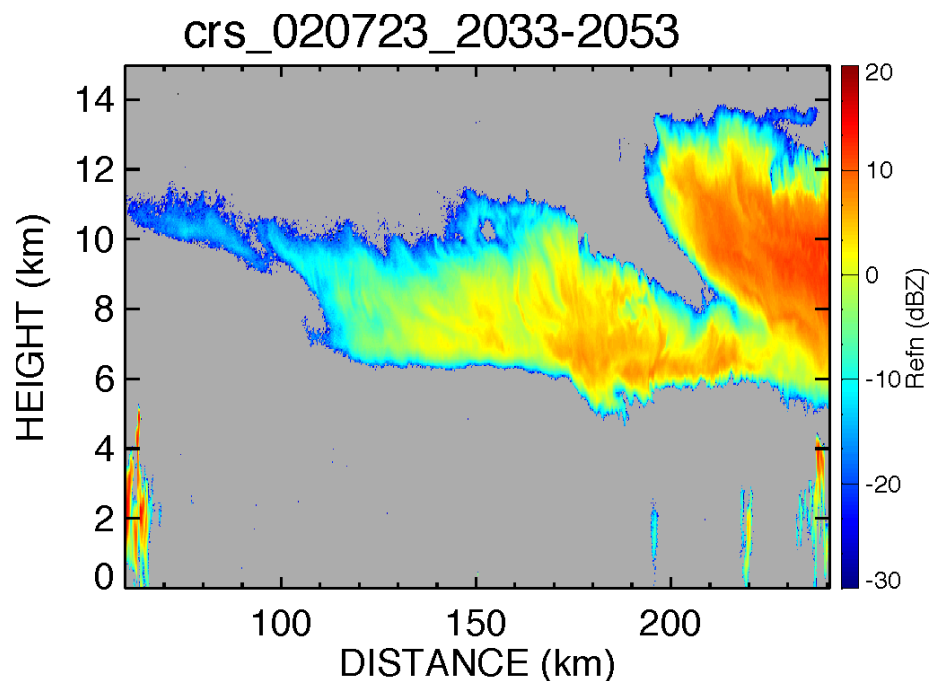
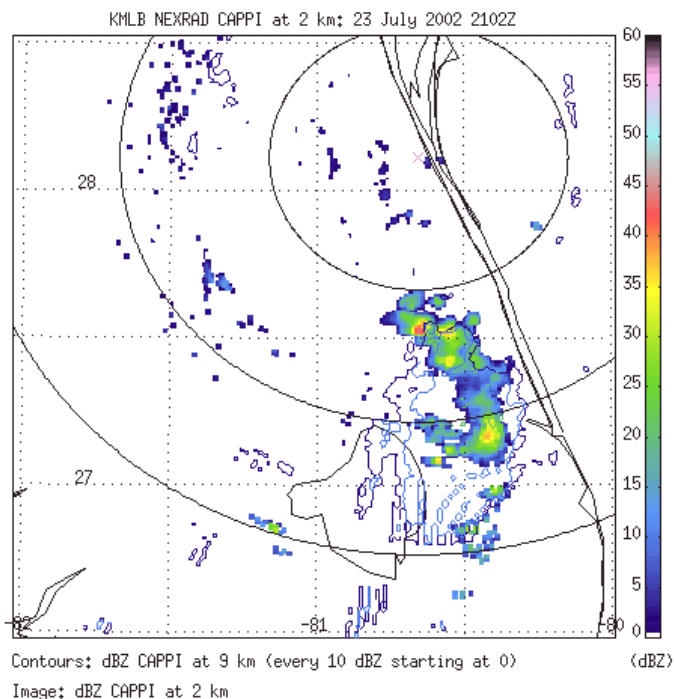
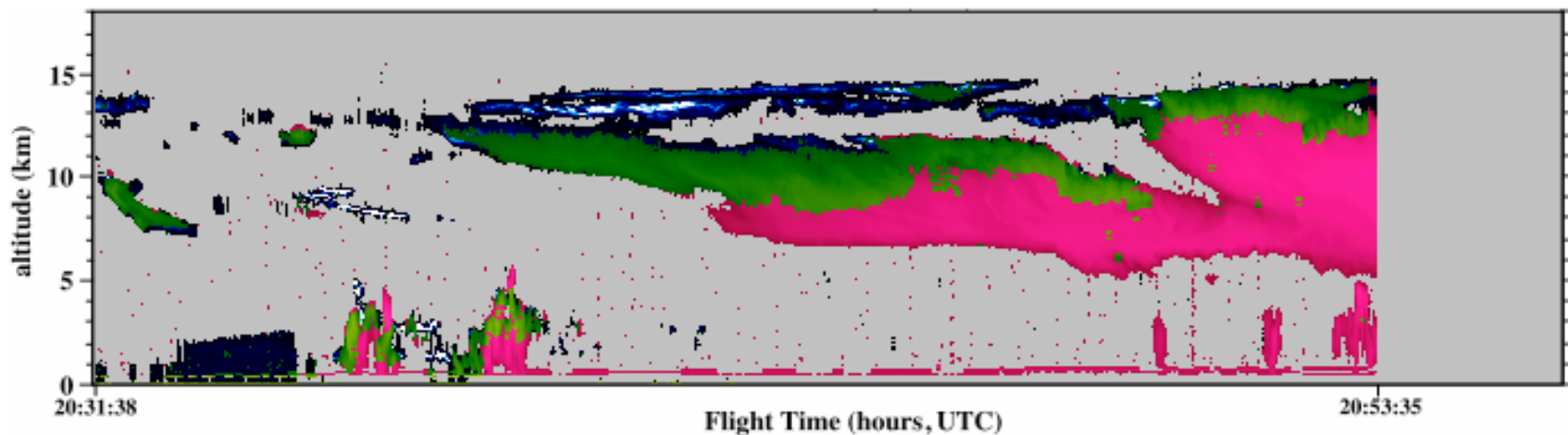
2300 UTC



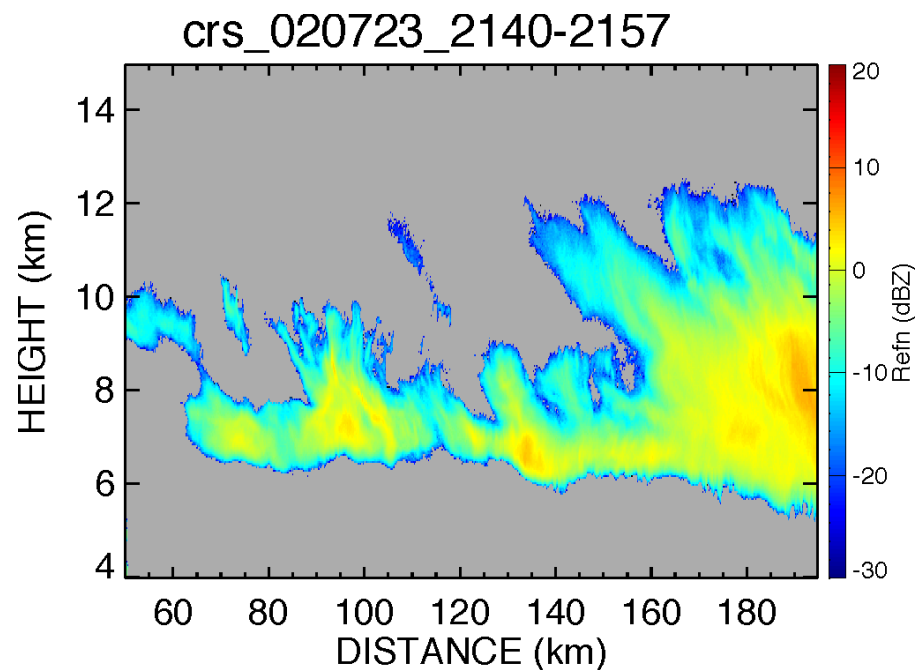
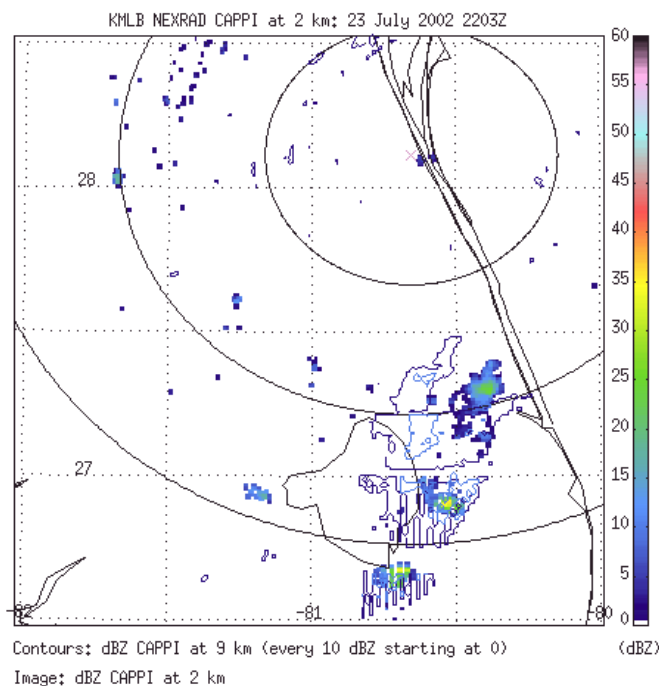
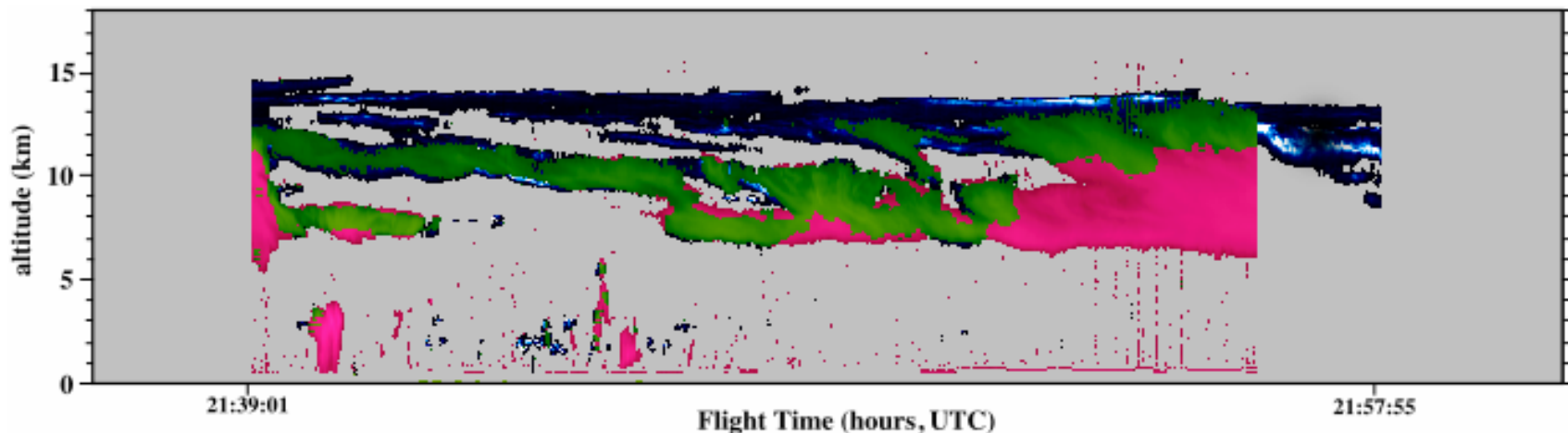
July 23rd: CPL, CRS, NEXRAD and EDOP: 20 UTC



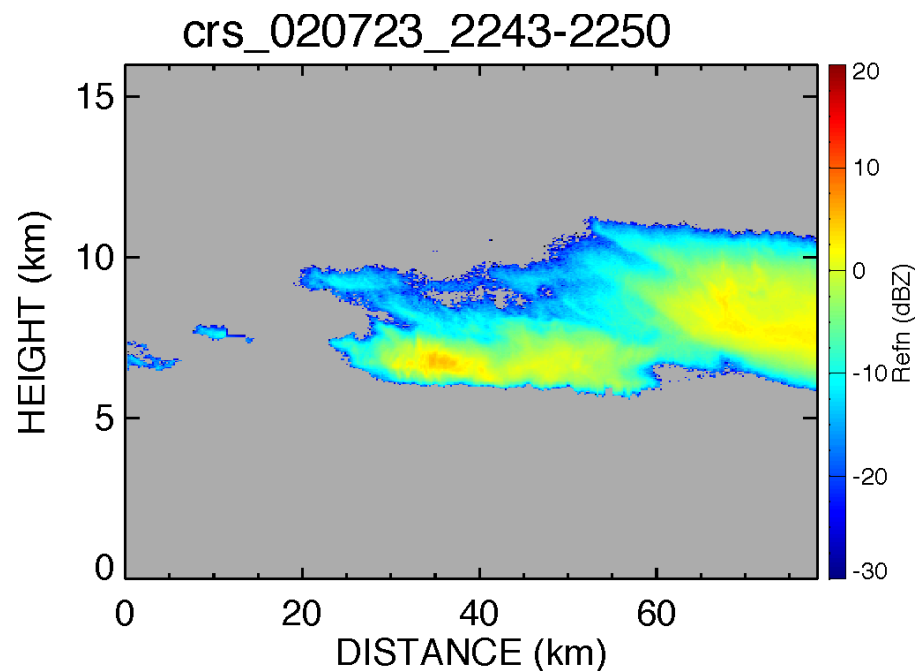
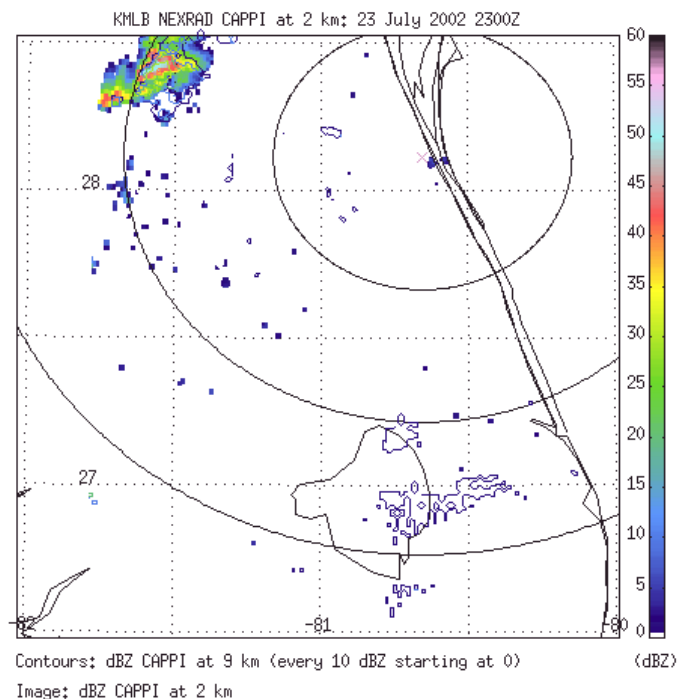
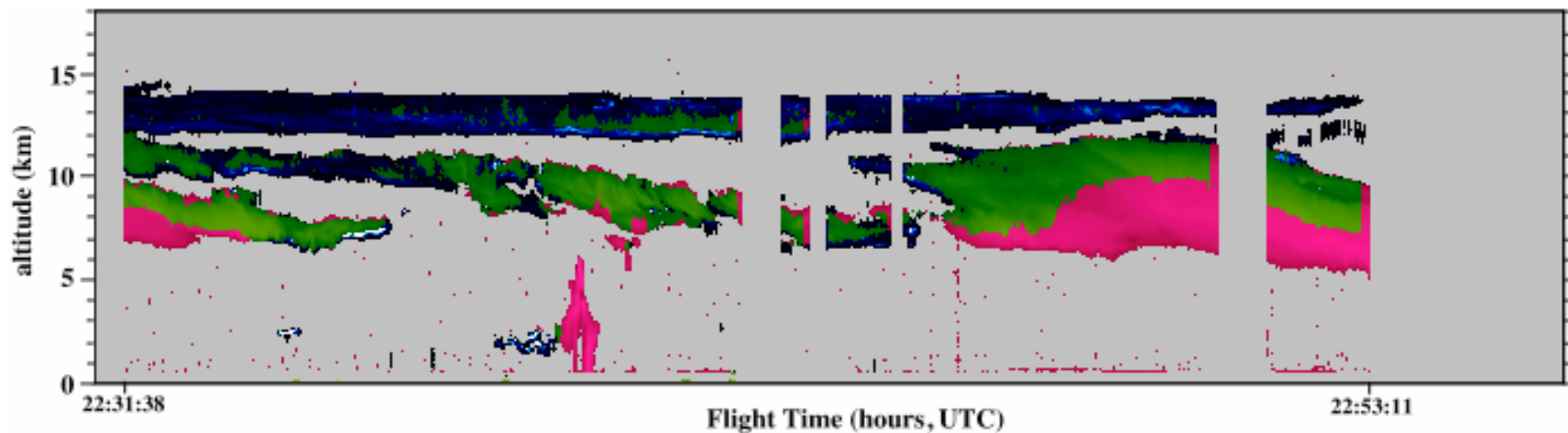
July 23rd: CPL, CRS, NEXRAD and EDOP: 21 UTC



July 23rd: CPL, CRS, NEXRAD and EDOP: 22 UTC

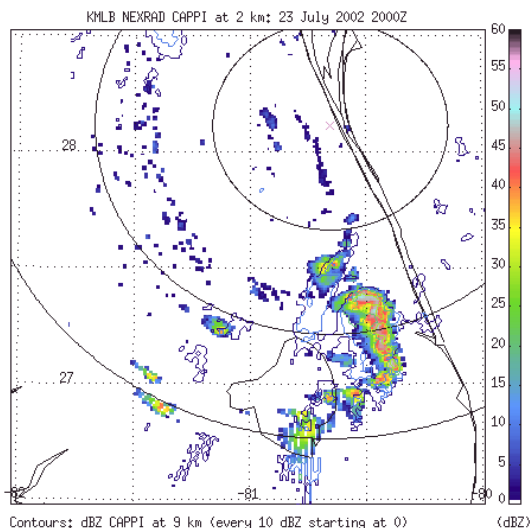


July 23rd: CPL, CRS, NEXRAD and EDOP: 23 UTC

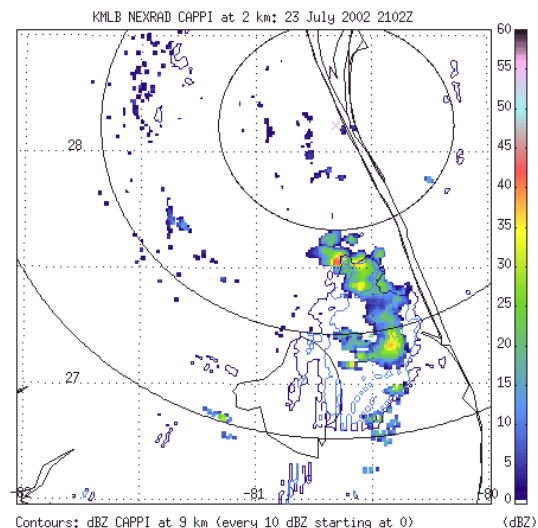


July 23rd: NEXRAD, 2000-2300 UTC

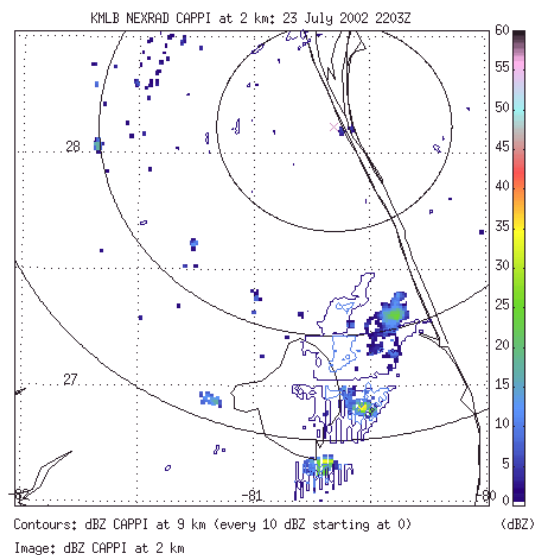
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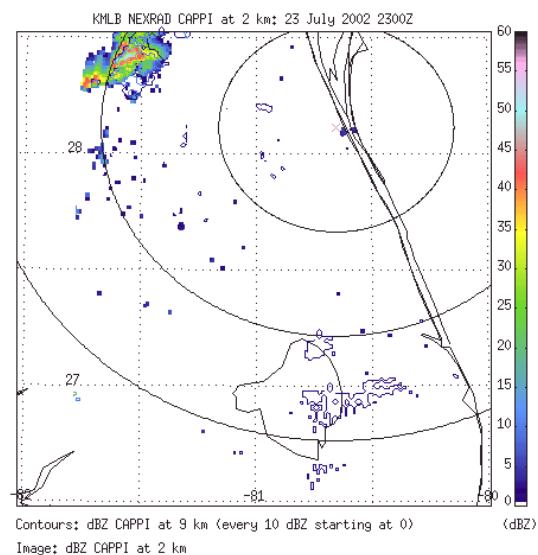
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2200 UTC



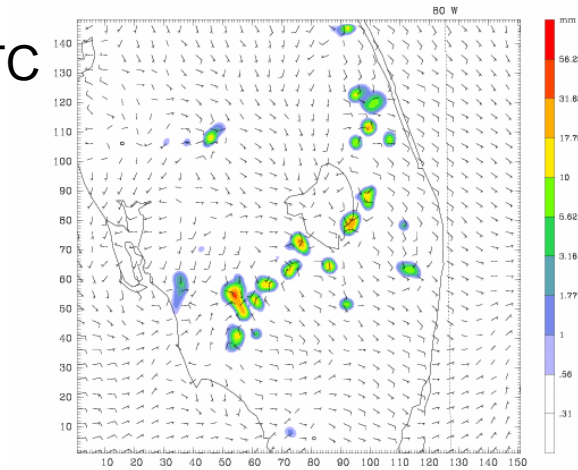
2300 UTC



July 23rd: MM5 Precipitation

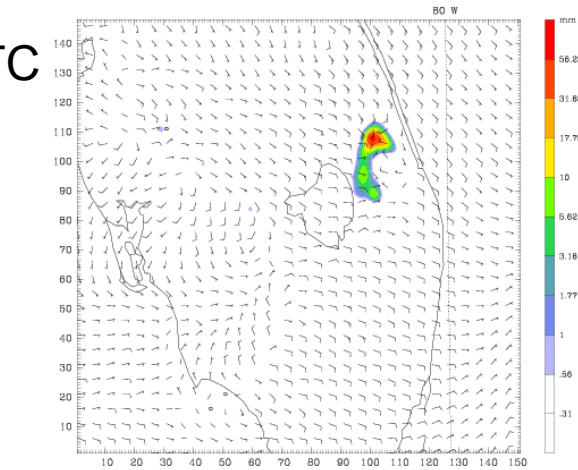
2030 UTC

Fest: 32.50
Explicit precip. since h 0
(diff. from time = 31.50)
Horizontal wind vectors
Valid: 2030 UTC Tue 23 Jul 02 (1430 MDT Tue 23 Jul 02)
at pressure = 1000 hPa



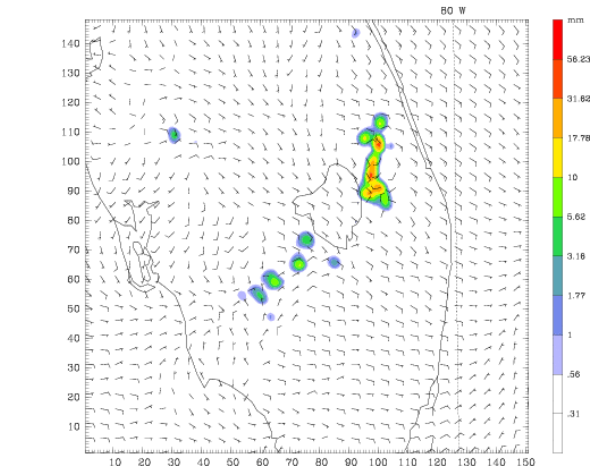
Model info: V3.5.0 No Cumulus Blackadar GSFC Group 2 km, 32 levels, 4 sec
Fest: 34.50
Explicit precip. since h 0
(diff. from time = 33.50)
Horizontal wind vectors
Valid: 2230 UTC Tue 23 Jul 02 (1630 MDT Tue 23 Jul 02)
at pressure = 1000 hPa

2230 UTC

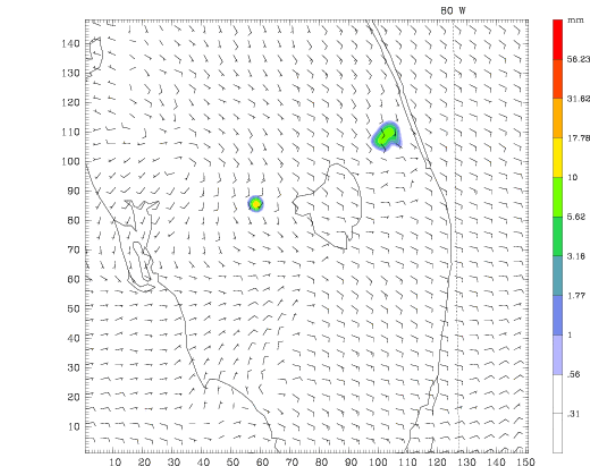


Model info: V3.5.0 No Cumulus Blackadar GSFC Group 2 km, 32 levels, 4 sec

Fest: 33.50
Explicit precip. since h 0
(diff. from time = 32.50)
Horizontal wind vectors
Valid: 2130 UTC Tue 23 Jul 02 (1530 MDT Tue 23 Jul 02)
at pressure = 1000 hPa



Model info: V3.5.0 No Cumulus Blackadar GSFC Group 2 km, 32 levels, 4 sec
Fest: 35.50
Explicit precip. since h 0
(diff. from time = 34.50)
Horizontal wind vectors
Valid: 2330 UTC Tue 23 Jul 02 (1730 MDT Tue 23 Jul 02)
at pressure = 1000 hPa

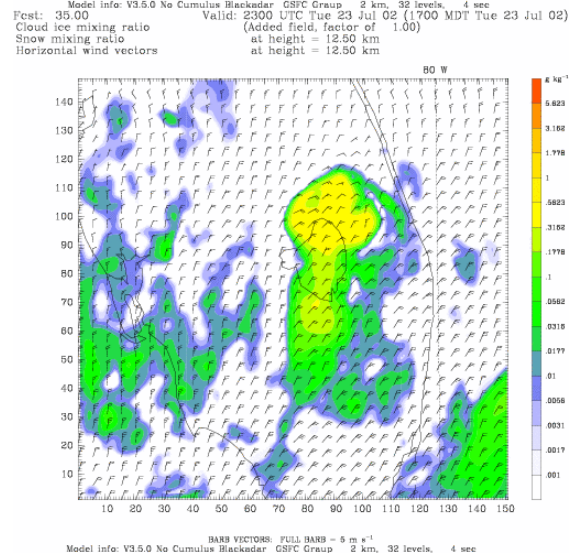
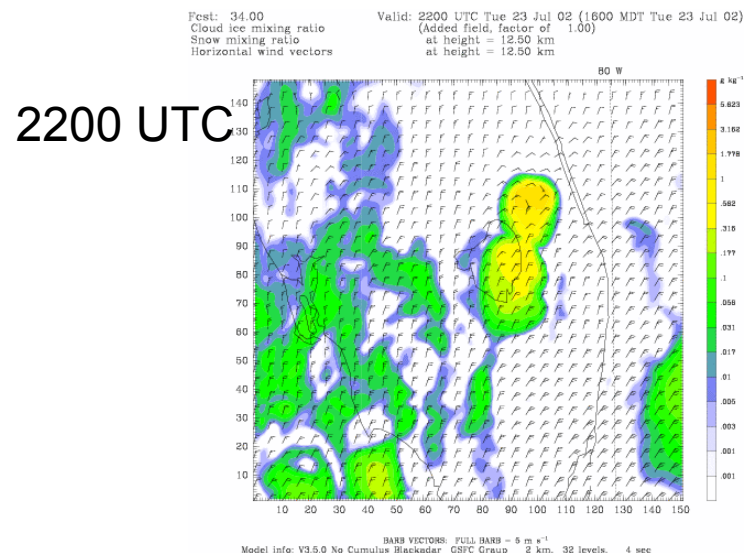
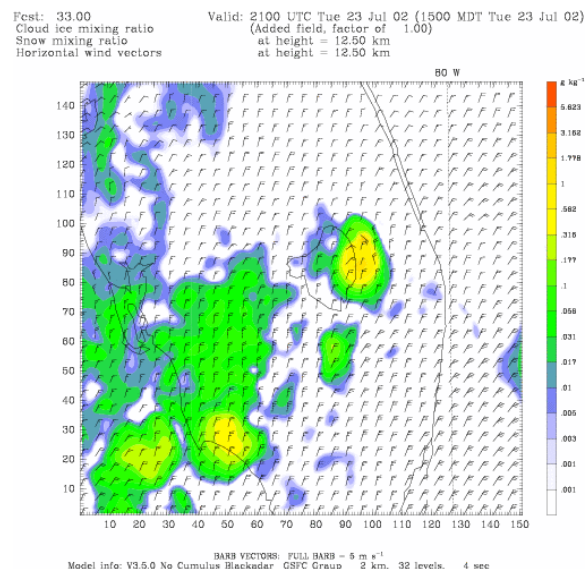
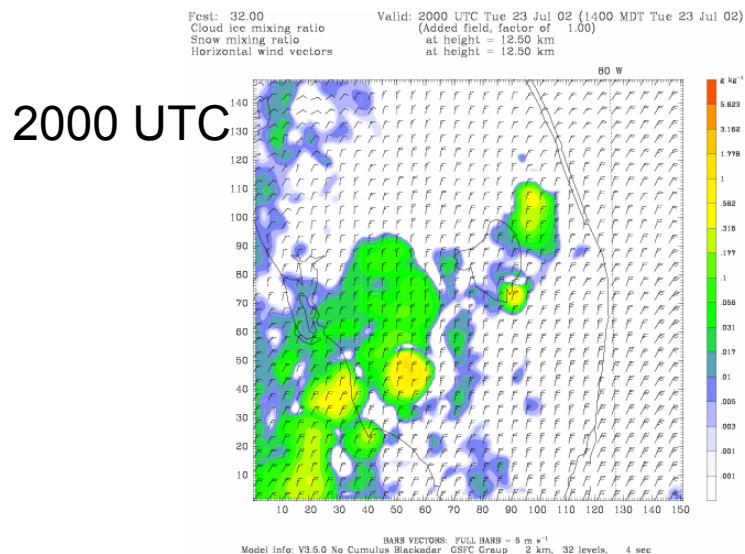


Model info: V3.5.0 No Cumulus Blackadar GSFC Group 2 km, 32 levels, 4 sec

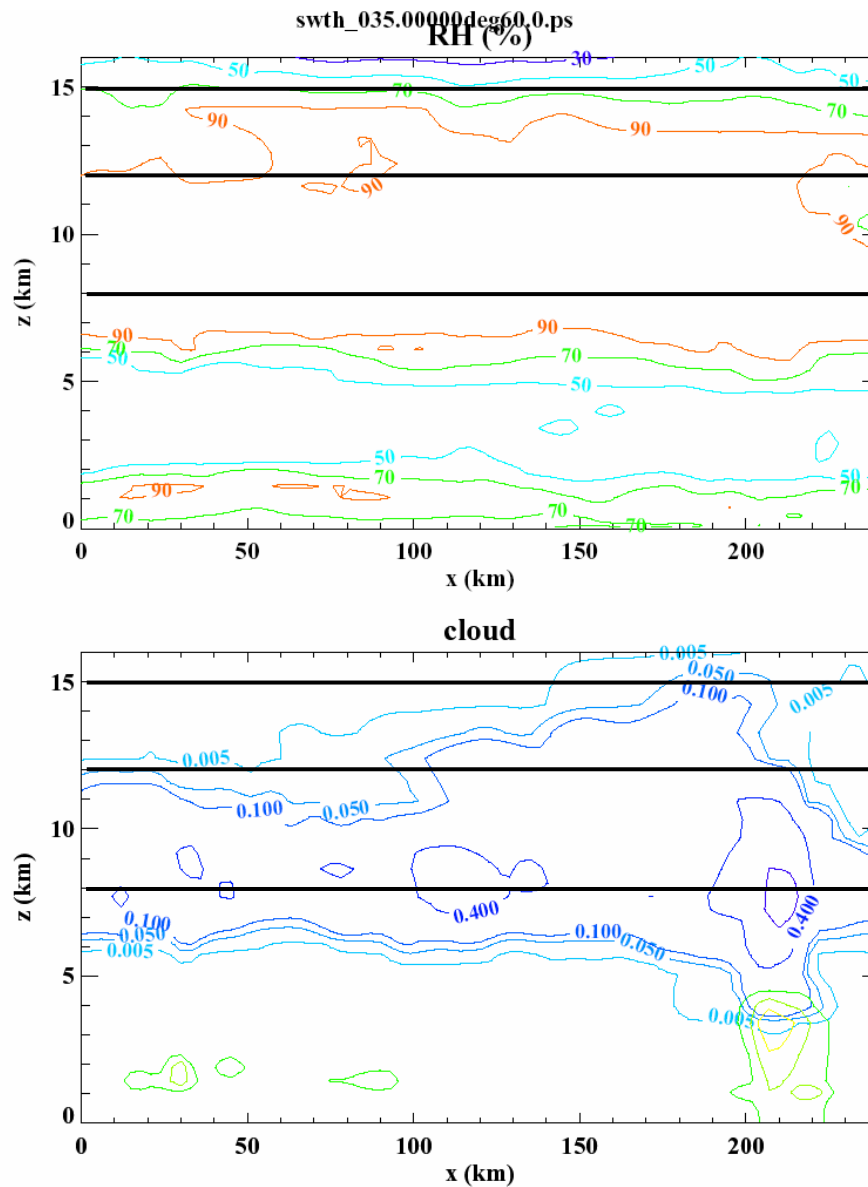
2130 UTC

2330 UTC

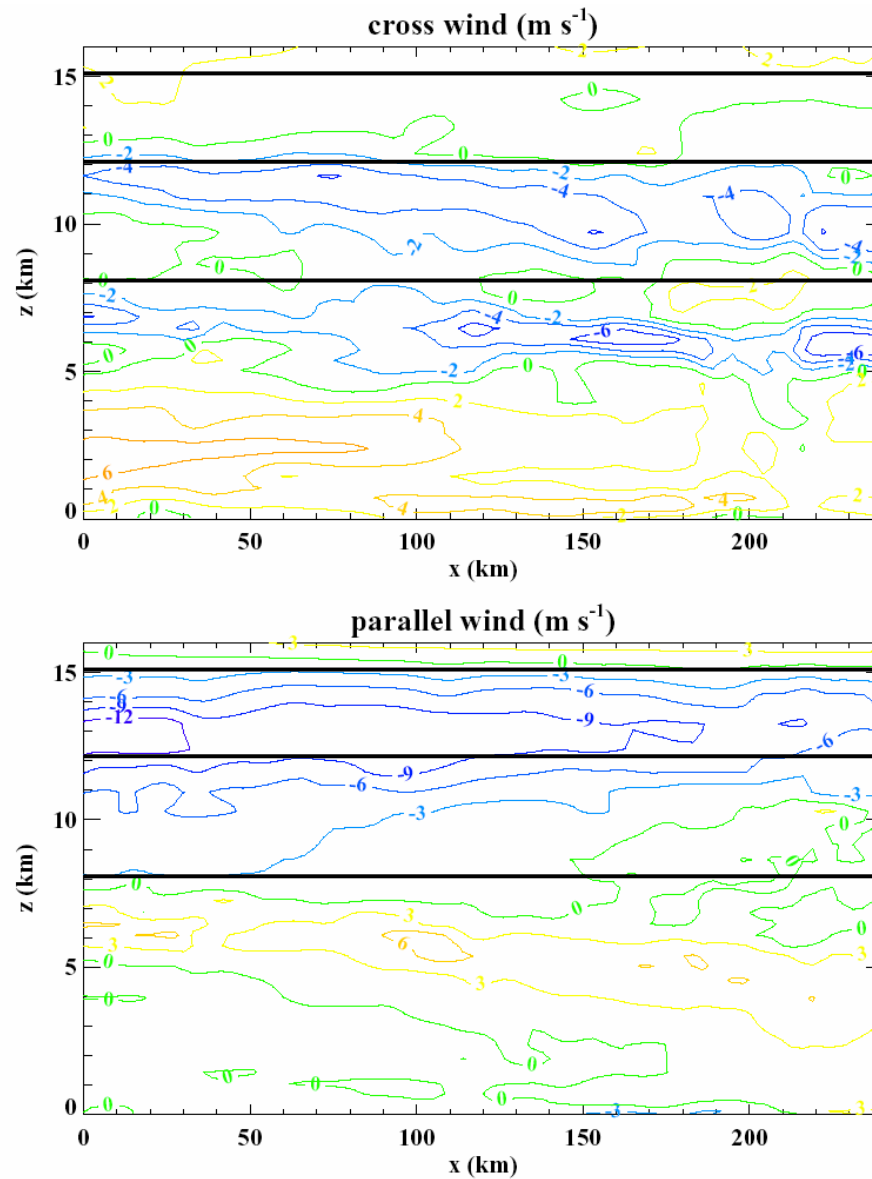
July 23rd: MM5 Upper Air with Cloud Ice



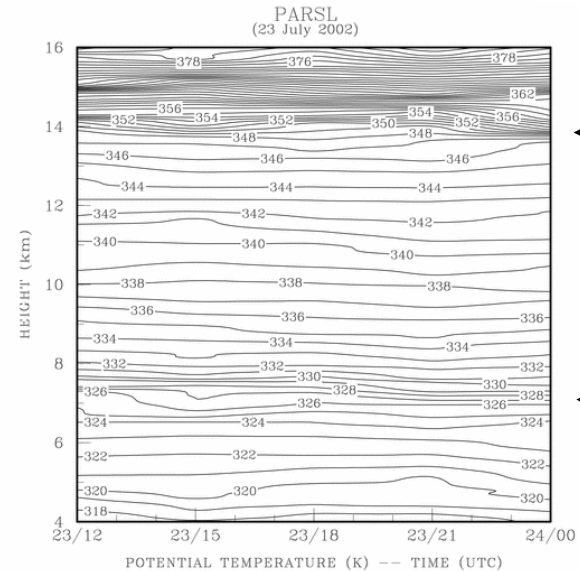
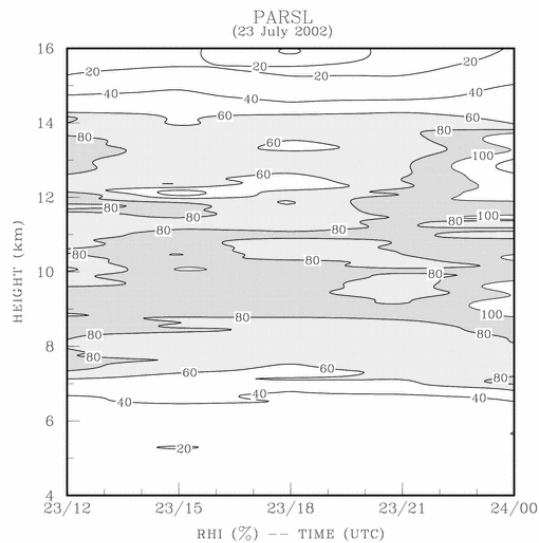
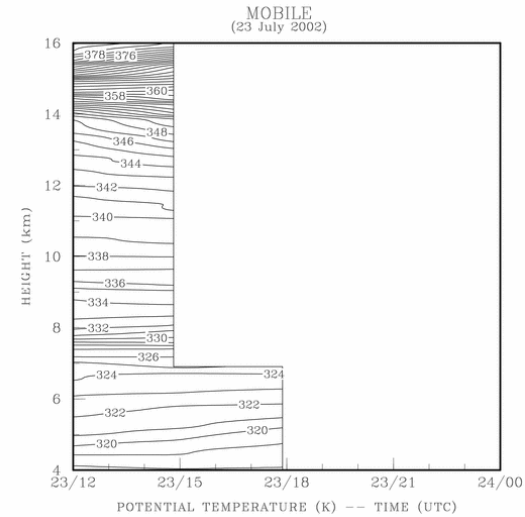
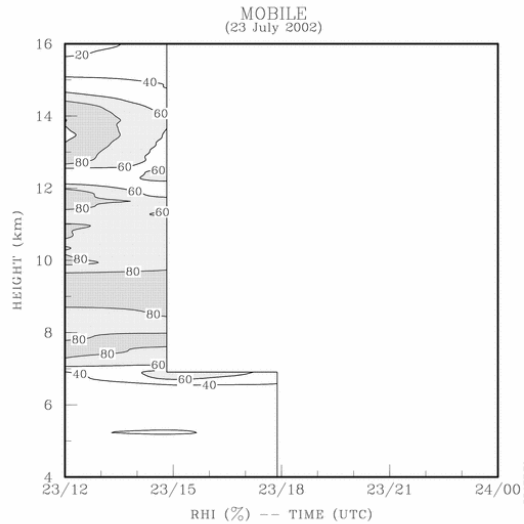
July 23rd: MM5 30-210° Cross-Section , 2300 UTC



July 23rd: MM5 30-210° Cross-Section, 2300 UTC

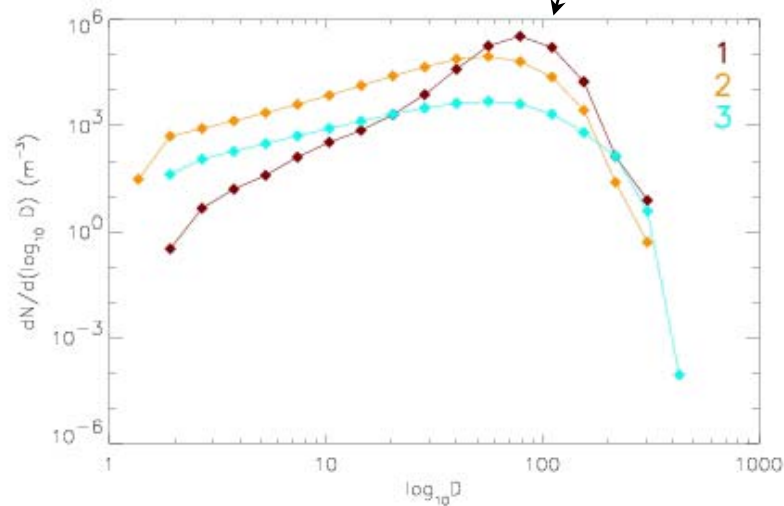
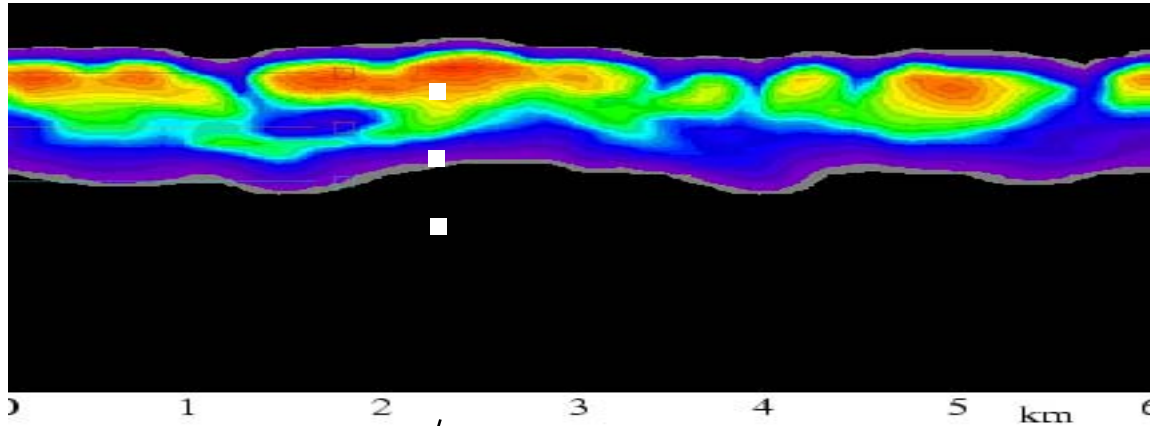


July 23rd: Mobile and PARCL Soundings

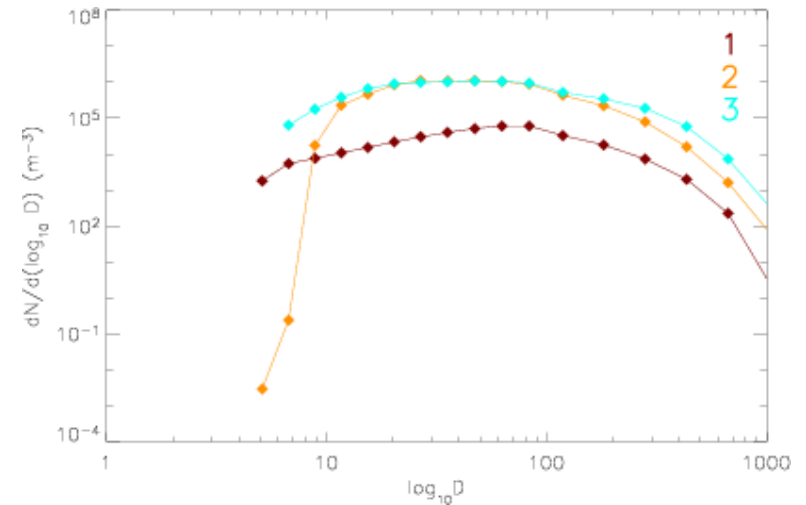


July 23rd: CRM Cloud Ice Field

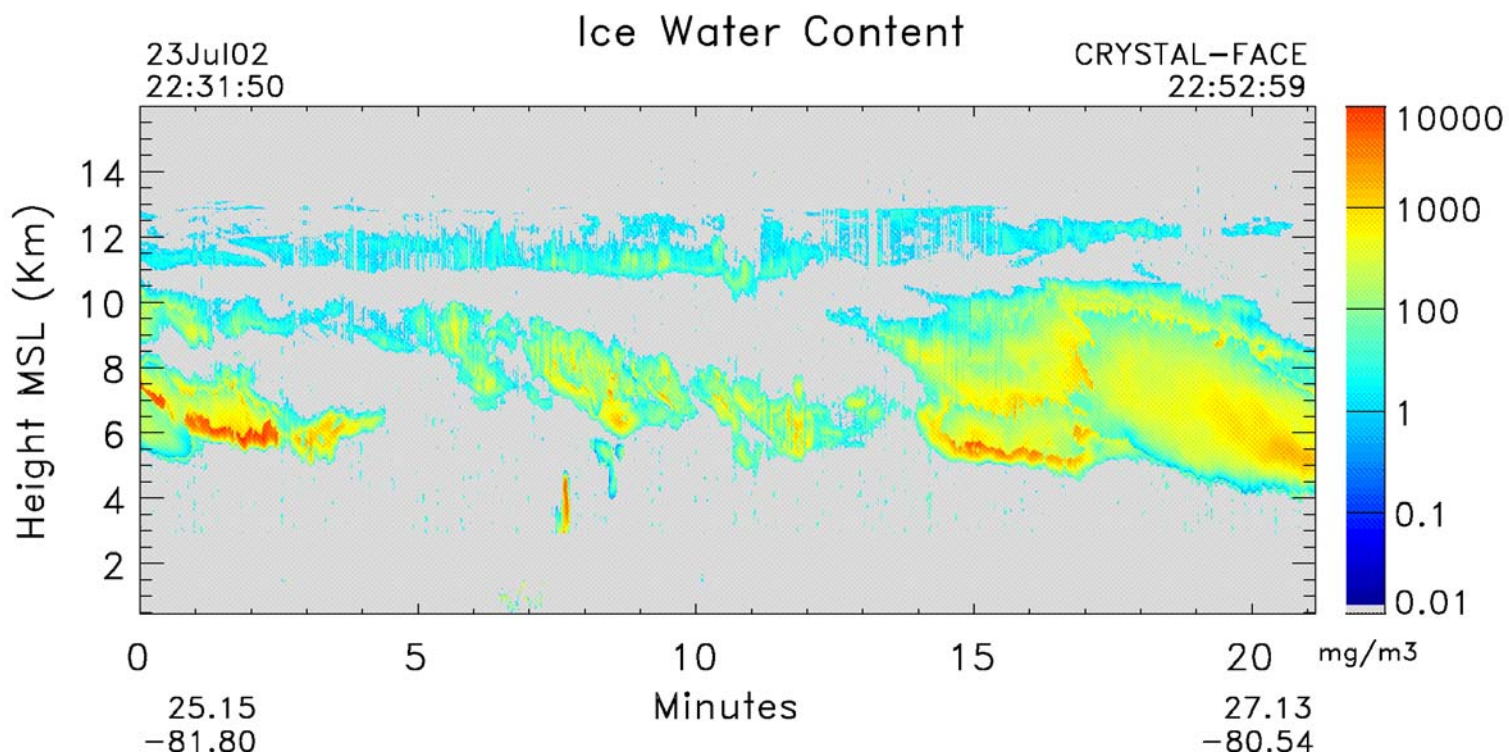
Idealized
GCSS WG2



1st CRM of 23rd July - Pure Sedimentation
Initial Cloud Ice from MM5, 12-15 km

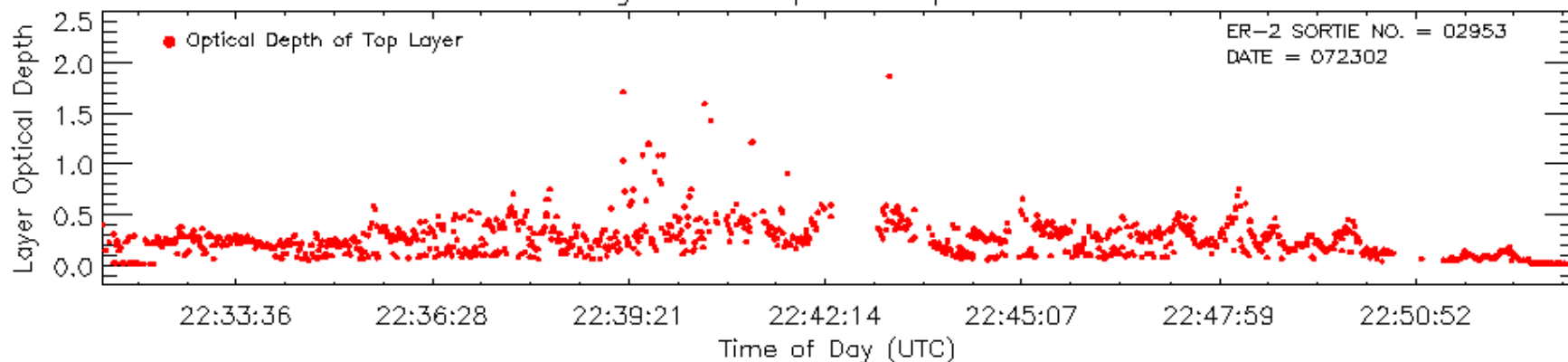


July 23rd: Cloud Water from CRS-CPL-EDOP

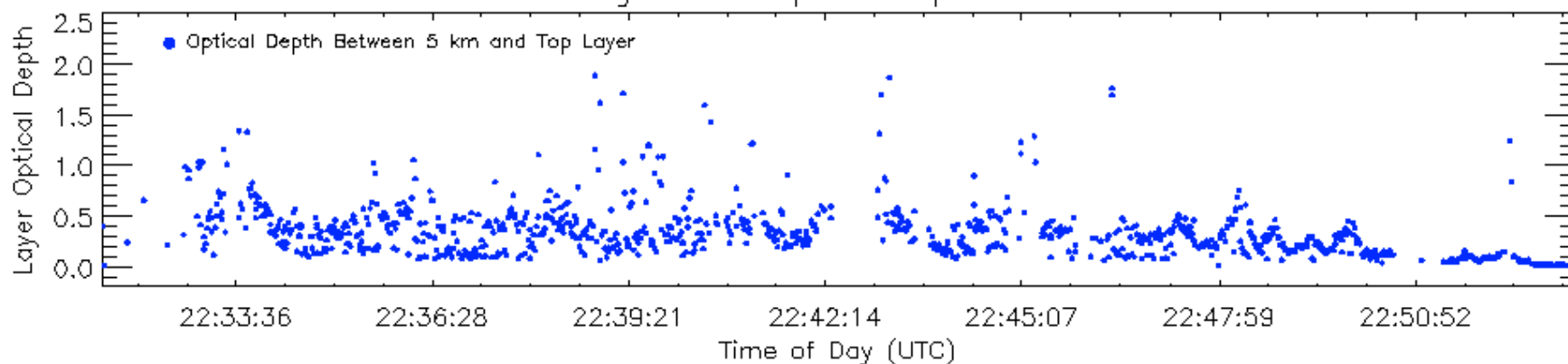


July 23rd: Cloud Optical Depth from CPL

CPL High Cloud Optical Depth for 532nm



CPL High Cloud Optical Depth for 532nm



Next Steps

- Integrate Cloud Water information to estimate Initial Conditions and Time/Space-Dependent Evolution, specifically $IWC(x,t)$ and $N_i(r,x,t)$
- Complete Analysis of MM5, Eta, and Sonde data to Characterize Environment
- Iterate 2-D Simulations to Achieve “Best” Result =>Microphysical Consistency
- Compare CRM Cloud-scale Dynamics to *in-situ* Observations (WB-57, Citation)
- Compare CRM Cloud Optical Properties to Observations (CPL, MAS, GOES)
- Evaluate Importance of Mesoscale Circulations (Buoyancy Waves) using CRM
- **More Cases.....**
 - July 28th Case Study**
 - July 29th Case Study**
 - July 16th Case Study**